

POLITICAL INFORMATION.
OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF A GOVERNMENT.

Government falls naturally into three different departments: that part which makes the laws; that which executes them; or carries them into effect; and that which administers justice, or applies the laws between man and man.

In order to maintain a free popular government, it is necessary that these powers shall be lodged in different hands; that the body which makes the laws shall have nothing to do with their enforcement, and that the power which enforces them, be independent of both the legislative and the executive branches of the government. When this division of powers is well-established and carefully guarded, if at the same time the nation has sufficient intelligence and public spirit to hold the rulers it chooses to a strict account, a people's liberties are reasonably secure, and they are able to make their government as honest and efficient as they please to have it.

For at the elections they are able to remove those legislators who enacted bad laws, or that executive officer who carelessly or wickedly failed in the proper enforcement of the laws. Thus the people not only rule, but are easily able to distinguish where the fault of misgovernment lies, and to apply the remedy. In our own government, this great division of powers is very clearly made: in the Federal government Congress enacts the laws, but can not execute or enforce them; the President enforces the laws, but he does not make them; and the courts of the United States construe the Federal laws, and apply them in disputed cases.

There is a still further subdivision, which is of equal importance to good government, and which is called DECENTRALIZATION.

It has been found advisable by experience, to still further subdivide the powers necessarily intrusted to government: to limit the general, or, as it is usually called, the central government, to the performance of certain offices or duties, which apply equally to all parts of the nation; and to confide other powers and duties, having only a local application, to subordinate, or in their sphere independent, governments.

Thus, in our own system, the Federal Government at Washington exercises powers very strictly limited, leaving others to the state governments; and yet others to the county and even to the township governments.

This subdivision of power and authority is called Decentralization; and experience has shown that this political device is of extreme importance, for two reasons. First, it is a powerful and the best means of training a people to efficient political action and the art of self-government; and, second, it presents constant important barriers to the encroachment of rulers upon the rights and liberties of a nation; every subdivision forming a stronghold of resistance to the people against unjust or wicked rulers.

Take notice that any system of government, in so far as it is centralized, in which it naturally takes the people in political independence, and induces them to take an active part in governing themselves. Whatever plan of government does this in a high degree, is good—no matter what it may be called; that which avoids this is necessarily bad.

France has for many years been a glaring example of a most vicious system of government, and this under the so-called republic, as well as under the Empire, because her Republicans, rulers, as much as her emperors, rejected decentralization and local self-government, and adhered to a system of centralization, which made and makes liberty impossible. For in France the central government appoints all the local officers, and the condition there is, as among the Presidents of the United States should not all the post-masters, revenue and law officers, who are properly part of the Federal executive, but also the governors of the states, the mayors of cities, the supervisors of counties, and even the justices of the peace and local police. You do not need to think profoundly to see that independence and free government would be impossible under a system which thus removed the best local officers from the measure and condemnation of their neighbors, and made them responsible only to the chief authority at Washington. The first time we had a bad man in the presidential chair, he would be tempted by the favorable circumstances to play the part of Napoleon, and make himself master of the state. Nor could the people, without great difficulty, and probably revolution, assist him.

To make liberty secure, the Powers and responsibilities of the executive ought to be plainly limited and defined, and ought to be such and no greater, than a bad man in the executive chair could not, during the term for which he is chosen, do serious detriment to the republic. For constitutions are made to guard against bad officers, just as laws are made not to interfere with the good, but to restrain the vicious.

—Wardwell.

waking them up. But we doubt whether sensational preaching is ever really revival preaching. There is a time for ethical instruction for teaching the moralities of the Gospel. But ethical instruction is not revival preaching. If you want to work directly for a revival of religion, you are so to preach as to impress on the hearts and consciences of men the truth that there is a God and they are but men, a King whose subjects they are; you are to follow the example which Christ set in the inauguration of that revival of religion which is the mother of all the rest, when he came preaching the "kingdom of God is at hand."

FLOORED.
Connecticut people are proverbially smart, and the following incident, which the New Bedford (Mas.) *Mercy* relates, is no exception to the rule: A religious society of towns of that State was afflicted as many other societies have been and are, inasmuch as the pew owners had a real estate right in the property. Some of them would not give up their right, nor sell it, nor consent to any action by the parish that could be legally resisted. Here was a case of tyranny. In a free republic an oligarchy ruled the majority. But invention is the offspring of necessity, and Connecticut is its home. At a parish meeting of the society it was voted to floor over the tops of the pews and build anew. The real estate remained peacefully intact below and the unyielding members found themselves literally floored.

A clergymen was endeavoring to interest one of his Sunday school scholars, a boy, on the nature of a miracle. "Now, my boy," said he, "suppose you should see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what should you call that?" "The moon phase, sir?" "No, but," said the clergyman, "suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what should you think?" "Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up."

"Do you understand the English language?" said a McLean country man, addressing a lightning-rod agent. "I do," replied the agent. "Then I'll be—if I may say of your rods." The lightning rod man; somewhat electrified drove on.

"What do you live on here?" I asked a visitor to Florida, of a native, as he gazed on the bareness of the country. "Live on" replied the native. "Why fish and strangers."

ON DECENTRALIZATION.

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EXAMINATION.

The next Quarterly Examination of candidates for teacher's certificates, will be held in the public school house in Bloomfield, on Saturday the 27th instant, beginning at 9 A. M. C. M. DAVIS.

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EUCLIDIAN LECTURE COURSE
TO BE GIVEN IN THE
WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
BLOOMFIELD.

February 5th, 12th and 19th, 1875.

The Lecture Committee of the Euclidian Society take pleasure in announcing to the public the prospectus of a short course of entertainments, which they feel confident, will prove highly interesting.

FRANCIS PARKER, Prof. W. E. GREENE,
of the Imperial College, Tokyo, (Yedo) Japan. Subject, "INSIDE JAPAN".

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st.—Rev. ROBERT SLOSS, Miscellaneous Readings.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10th.—Prof. W. H. BALLANTINE, Subject—"CIVILIZATION IN INDIA".

Mr. Ballantine needs no introduction. His lecture will be delivered in peculiarities for treating this subject in an interesting and thorough manner.

Tickets for the Course \$1.00. Single Tickets \$0.50.

Address Prof. W. E. Greene, 706 Broadway, N. Y.

LECTURES BEGIN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Jan 26.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines. The only place to get them fresh reliable and in all forms, also cases, books for family use, &c., is at the

N. J. HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
No. 11 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Essex County Circuit Court, at Newark, on Monday, March 12, 1875, Matthews and John Spence v. Henry C. Spalding, builder, and al. Et al. in case.

The sale of property in the above stated case will be adjourned until Friday the 16th of March, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the city of Newark.

JAMES PECKWELL,
Sheriff.

Newark, N. J. Feb. 16th, 1875.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

The New York *Observer* notices the appointment of a committee, by the "Liberal Club," and the raising of money to bring to a final decision the right of a person who does not believe in God to testify in court. The movement originated in the recent refusal of the Marine Court in New York to receive the testimony of such a person. The *Observer* says:

It is obvious that the overthrow of the rule now existing, is an abolition of the oath altogether. The oath itself appeals to God, for the truth of what is said, and if there is no God there is no oath.

Any one who has seen the same

society, neither is of any use if the witness does not believe in God. The question turns upon the sense and moral obligation. Why does man feel under moral obligation to speak the truth? How to begin in business, how to buy, how to sell, How to succeed? How poor men's sons have become rich, and how rich men's sons have become poor, and you will be convinced that a copy ought to be sold at every house.

Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO.,
5th Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIED.

HIDDEN-LINDLEY.—On the 10th inst., with Rev. T. Berry of Caldwell, Austin E. Holden Jr. to wife, daughter of John P. Lindley, Esq., all of Yonkers.

LESCOUR-SPEER.—On the 11th inst., by Rev. C. T. Berry, Edwin S. Lester Jr. to wife, Maria M., daughter of Lambert Speer, all of Caldwell.

DIED.

BURGESS.—At Montclair, on the 16th inst., Lucia Gray, daughter of John and Maria G. Burgess, aged 20 years. The remains were interred at Rosedale, N. Y., for interment.

BURR.—At Danbury, Conn., on the 15th inst., Mary C. widow of Oliver Burr, and daughter of the late Daniel Comstock, M. D., of Danbury.

QUIMBY.—At Watseka, Illinois, on the 14th inst., Walter Gilroy, youngest son of Aaron P. and Ellen M. Quimby, aged 1 year and 6 months.

REED.—On the 14th inst., Francis B., widow of Garrett Vreeland, aged 40 years.

DODD.—In Jersey City, on the 11th inst., after a short illness, Elizabeth, wife of Moses Dodd, aged 68 years, of her age.

COEYMAN.—In Belleville, N. J., Feb. 16th, Hannah A. Coeyman, in the 75th year of her age. Interment in Franklin.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16th, at Orange Valley, Elijah S. Smith, in the 66th year of his age.

That this is revival preaching which tends to bring God directly into the hearts and consciences of men; which, as the parson said of Dr. Bellamy's preaching, "makes man little and God big." That is a time for doctrinal instruction, and that may be a necessary prelude to and preparation for a revival. But systematic instruction in doctrine is rarely revival preaching. There may be times for simply stirring the deadened sensibilities of a community.

P. H. McD.

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We shall make a specialty of laying out farms in village lots and placing the same advantageously before our customers.

Money to Loan on bond and mortgage.

Feb 22.

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Address Box 188 Montclair P. O.

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